

of the whig party and the present administration. We should boldly declare the principles upon which we stand. The true democracy should every where unite in opposition to any scheme creating a Bank; in opposition to the Tariff policy of the whigs, which looks to exorbitant taxes upon imports; in opposition to a repeal of the present excellent Treasury system; in opposition to unnecessary officers and salaries; in opposition to extravagant expenditures of the public money; in opposition to the present mode of appointments to office in all cases in which it is practicable to provide for elections by the people; in opposition to any charge by the general government, to actual settlers, for small quantities of land above the expense of survey and transfer; in opposition to the anti-American policy of our opponents and to all legislation similar to the "Walker amendment"; and in opposition to

"THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY IN TERRITORY NOW FREE."

We owe it to ourselves to give no countenance to slavery propagandism, and unless the people of California and New Mexico shall form State governments inhibiting slavery, the democracy of Maine will consider it the imperative duty of Congress to extend over those territories the provisions of the ordinance of 1787. It is very evident that there are, those within the limits of the United States, who will be satisfied with nothing short of the actual introduction of slavery into our free territories, or a dissolution of the Union. If any one is inclined to doubt this assertion, we would cite him to the declaration of Mr. Belser, the person recently nominated as the Taylor candidate for Governor in the State of Alabama. We might present abundance of evidence, showing a determination to establish slavery in the territories by force; but let a single extract from the late letter of Mr. Belser suffice. He says:

"I am against the Wilmot proviso, and view such legislation as unconstitutional, oppressive and unjust. I believe that if it is never adopted by Congress, that under the existing law, no slaveholder can take with him his slave to New Mexico or California. I go for dividing these territorial acquisitions, and if this division cannot be peacefully effected, I will be found with that party at the south, number whom it may, who are for maintaining our claim to a portion of this inheritance at all hazards."

Thit will seem, that those who appropriated the whole of Texas for slaveholding purposes, are for introducing slavery into California and New Mexico *at all hazards*. Such men will find no sympathy in such purposes with the democracy of Maine. Their demands are altogether too unreasonable, and if submitted to, it will finally be required of us to go the length of opposing the admission of California and New Mexico into the Union, provided the people of those territories establish free States. The propagation of slavery into a portion, at least, of this territory, is according to Mr. Belser and others, to be maintained "at all hazards." But these pretensions have finally created something like disgust in the minds of patriotic men, in all sections of the Union. Every sensible person must see how impossible it is, to draw the people of the north into the odious work of an unlimited propagation of slavery. It is encouraging to know also that in the south, the spirit of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Mason and Pinckney still exist; and that there are *courageous* men whose feelings revolt at the present lust for the "diffusion of slavery." But a few weeks ago, that distinguished and honest advocate of American democracy, THOMAS H. BENTON, boldly declared to the people of Missouri, his opposition to slavery and its extension. He said, "As to the Wilmot proviso, I wish it Jefferson's proviso, constitutional, and if passed by Congress to be obeyed as other laws." *

"My personal sentiments are against the institution of slavery, and against its introduction in places where it does not exist. If there was no slavery in Missouri to day, it should be opposed to its coming in; if there was none in the United States; I should oppose its coming into the United States; as there is none in New Mexico or in California, I am against sending it to those territories."

A great majority of the people of the United States are confident, will stand by this doctrine. In the attempt to extend the blight of slavery over the free lands of the nation, the sturdy Republicans of Maine, in common with the patriotic of the whole Union, will demand a halt. In this they ask nothing sectional. They only ask what they believe to be fair and right and just to all sections. They desire none other, than a national administration of the government.

They will stand by the Union, and by their political friends in the South in all *democratic* measures and adhere strictly to the constitutional obligations, but they will not surrender what rightfully belongs to the free laborers of the whole country. In their opinion, those who are intrusted with the business of legislation, should not be unmindful of the welfare of the poor and down-trodden. They should be protected, as far as possible, against the oppressions of the gigantic monopolies of the day. Nearly every branch of industry is concentrating in the hands of capitalists.

The carrying trade will eventually be monopolized by railroads and steamboats. Mex and steamboats, going into the hands of men of wealth in the cities. The manufacture of all articles is fast being surrendered to the control of great establishments. The labor of man is, in a great degree, being dispensed with in these branches of industry and business, and his necessities are becoming greater for cheap and free lands. No one can be insensible to the revolution that is rapidly going on in relation to the demand for labor. We ask, then, where is the place of refuge for those whose services are constantly giving way to the substitution of steam and water power? It is upon the area of our public domain. The antislavery professors, we are sure, of one who is bound to do the bidding of the present *calumet* of Washington, will be with them in their true value. The people become justly jealous of those who make such professions, and at the same time cling to the yoke-felons of slaves? Shall we leave a question of such magnitude, even in doubt; or shall we insist upon protecting the landless children of the nation by the certainty of a positive enactment? Some will answer according to their interests, and some honest men may differ, but the great body of the democracy of Maine will respond, in one voice, in favor of preserving freedom in our territories, by temporary provisions of law. Indeed, we believe the enactment of a positive law is indispensable to the preservation of free institutions in California and New Mexico. The latest news from the Pacific tells of traffic in human beings. An ex-Governor of Missouri, now at San Francisco, advises his friends to take slaves with them to California, and states that they will command a great price "in cash." One of the late editors of the Republican Journal, of this State, writes from Camp 20 miles west of Independence, Mo., May 18, 1842, as follows:

"I have seen as many as a dozen teams going along with their families of slaves. So slaves do go to California."

The determination to force the "obnoxious

institution" upon the people of our newly acquired territories has already been shown, and the facts here stated, prove that the work is now going on. We ask, then, the serious attention of the anti-slavery but "non-intervention" men of the North to this subject. We ask them to remember that the stealthy march of slavery has hitherto only been arrested by statutory law. In view of recent developments, who can doubt the necessity of such a law to prevent those slave aggressions upon California and New Mexico?

But the pressing need of early governments for these territories, is urged as a reason for securing the enactment of the ordinance of 1787, and the responsibility of delay in establishing governments has been charged upon those who are in favor of that ordinance. This responsibility, however, rests entirely with the advocates of slavery extension and those who sympathize with them. It will be recollect that the "Oregon bill" passed the House, many years ago by an overwhelming majority, but was defeated year after year by members of the Senate, who desired to strike out the anti-slavery clause. The journals of Congress will show that the friends of free territory have voted on all occasions to establish free governments for California and New Mexico, the earliest practicable moment. They will show that the slavery propagandists of the South and "non-intervention" men of the North, united in the Senate, during the late session in suppressing the House bill establishing a government for California! It will further appear by these journals that the House upon the last night of the session sent to the Senate an amendment to the Walker amendment, "to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, affirming the existing laws in California, and authorizing the President for a limited period, to execute them, as in the case of Louisiana, under Mr. Jefferson. But this proposition was, after a short struggle defeated by Senators opposed to the inhibition of slavery.

In exhibiting to the country our views and principles, it becomes necessary that we should rally around a democrat for the office of governor, whose personal history and opinions are in harmony with them. Such a democrat is JOHN HUBBARD, of HALLOWELL.

More worthy man could be presented for the suffrages of the people. A passing notice of so excellent a candidate, we are sure will not be inappropriate on the present occasion.

Hon. John Hubbard is a native of Readfield, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1816. Soon after graduation, he emigrated to Virginia, where he devoted several years assiduously to professional services. Few men have had a better opportunity to see and feel the evils of slavery; and being convinced of its unfavorable influence upon a rising family, he determined after a ten years residence in a slave state, to leave it, and to settle where slavery did not exist. He had acquired a good practice in Virginia, and having a family of his own, and aged parents dependent upon him for support, he necessarily made a large sacrifice to determine to make for the good of his children, and in consequence of his repugnance to the "peculiar institution." He preferred that his sons and daughters should understand the necessity of self-reliance and self-exertion and not be reared in the lap of slavery. He accordingly established himself in Maine, where he has obtained a professional reputation of the highest character. This he has accomplished by his own exertions, having commenced life without property or influential friends to assist him. He has never been much in public life, the duties of his profession having provided him with ample opportunity for active participation and influence. He can, however, claim as his province, constitutional, and if possible, by Congress to be obeyed as other laws. *

"My personal sentiments are against the institution of slavery, and against its introduction in places where it does not exist. If there was

"no slavery in Missouri to day, it should be opposed to its coming in; if there was none in the United States; I should oppose its coming into the United States; as there is none in New Mexico or in California, I am against sending it to those territories."

During his service in the senate, and while in the legislature, he maintained through life the character of a singularly honest and magnanimous man. Moreover, he is fresh from the ranks of the people and can scarcely be said to have held office at all. He consequently has no entangling alliances with cliques or cabals; but stands before the people an independent democrat. His sympathies with laboring men are sincere and heartfelt, and we are happy to state that he is decidedly in favor of examining our great empire west of Texas, from the total curse of human slavery, and of securing for millions of men a "homestead" where the sweat of involuntary servitude will not poison the air they breathe. Such is the man presented in the temple of Maine for their suffrages, and that he will be truly benefited, there can be no doubt. We will add that his election will insure an able, honest, impartial and economical administration of the government of Maine.

The whig party of the state will undoubtedly present a candidate in opposition to him, who will be a stiff advocate for anti-slavery principles; but he will, at the same time, necessarily hold himself under a greater obligation to give aid and comfort to a president and cabinet, hostile to the abolition of slavery in our territories. A Governor with such associations, would naturally exert a most malignant influence in favor of the federal party, its great purpose being the possession of power, that it may indulge in its love of dominion, its love of gain, and its instinctive aspirations for the pomp and splendor which power and wealth bestow. To suppose that the battle which freedom has to wage with such an enemy is ever to end, is as great an absurdity as to suppose that the mental and moral constitution of the human race has been radically changed. Therefore, the issues between federalism and democracy are never settled, and can never become obsolete. And that they are not, is now apparent from the movements of the federal party in various sections of the Union, and the daily developments of the federal press. Not even are the identical measures which have for many years formed the basis between the two parties in this country regarded as settled by the organs and leaders of federalism.

They are now engaged in a concerted effort in various portions of the Union, to revive and resurrect these old issues. Having vainly called upon the present indecisive administration, found in to-day's paper, will not prevent any which they have installed in power for a system from giving it an attentive perusal.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Unionist must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, JULY 31, 1842.

OXFORD COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Republicans of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and also the Towns and Plantations comprising Oxford Senatorial District, are convened to meet together, on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators and County Officers to be sent to the ensuing election.

There will be a general election of five Delegates, who, less than fifty, will send one Dele-

gate each; over fifty and under one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five, and under two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and under five hundred, four; over five hundred, five Delegates each.

Per order of the County Committee.

JULY 15, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN HUBBARD, OF HALLOWELL.

A. FEDERAL SYSTEM OF POLICY DEVELOPING ITSELF.

Those democrats, if there are any such, who have flattered themselves with the belief that the old issues between the democrats and the federal party are settled, and have thus become obsolete, will in the end find themselves greatly mistaken.

The issues between democracy and federalism can never be settled, nor become obso-

lete. They are as ever living and eternal as truth itself. They may change in form and out-

ward expression, but they ever live, and can never die while man exists, with mental and moral constitutions such as he now possesses.

Democracy and federalism represent two tan-

gents of political philosophy—systems

which, under one form or another, have existed

and divided the opinions of men from the first

organizations of civil society to the present time.

The one represents the party of the MANY, and

the other of the FEW. The former sympathiz-

es with the masses of the human family, has

constantly favored that system of govern-

ment and advocated those social reforms which

are to the individual the greatest amount of liberty

and the largest exemption of restraint consistent

with the rights of others and the well-being of

organized society. It has ever opposed all sys-

tems and all laws which favored one individual

or class at the expense of others. In other

words, it has contended for JUSTICE between

man and man, regarding government as the

mere agent of protection to the body politic and

to the individual citizen. It therefore oppo-

sits the FEDERAL and DISPOSSESIVE: for we know no

difference between the despotism of an ameri-

can of soulless corporations and privileged

classes. We are now ready for the contest;

and we invoke the people also to prepare for it.

We invoke them never to be deceived by the

false and delusive pretence that the old issues

between the antagonist systems of policy, which

have existed as long as men have associated to-

gether in social communities, have been settled or become obsolete. The battle for freedom is

never ended. It never will be. It demands

increasing efforts and unfading watchfulness.

Men should never weary in this perpetual con-

flict. It is the condition on which Providence

touches them a greater good—deliverance from

the titled despot and the privileged spoiler.

The great apostle of democracy has assured us

that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

It is a truth, indeed, and the real patriot will

not forget it, and never fail to set up to the

great duty which it enjoins.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening last with news one week later from all parts of Europe.

ENGLAND.—The proceedings in Parliament are devoid of general interest. D'Israeli's promised movement in the House of Commons designed to test the sense of members in regard to the present free trade policy of the British Government, has been negatived by a vote of 296 over 153.

The CHOLERA it steadily on the increase in

London. Last week, there were 152 deaths, and

in Liverpool, 201. The disease has broken out

in a very fatal form in Southampton, and seems

to infest the entire southern coast.

THE GROWING CROPS throughout England

and Ireland are represented as given good prom-

ise of an unusually abundant and early harvest.

The potato disease has appeared, but in a very

limited number of places in Ireland, and at pre-

sent gives no alarm, whilst the weather both

in England and Ireland, is all that could be de-

sired.

IRELAND.—The Irish papers contain most

distressing accounts of intense suffering and mis-

ery that prevail in many parts of that ill-fated

country, particularly the southwestern districts.

All the workhouses are filled to repletion, and

thousands of persons appear to be actually with-

out the means to keep life and soul together; and

until the crops are available, which fortunately,

will, from present appearances, be very early,

the distress will be severe almost beyond exami-

nation.

On Monday, Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher,

Manus and O'Donnell, were embarked on board

the war schooner Swift, which immediately sail-

ed for Van Dieman's Land.

FRANCE.—The election to fill 35 vacancies

are going forward quietly, and the results as far

as ascertained are in favor of the moderate par-

ticipants. In Paris the ministerial candida-

tes were all returned. In the provinces Lamartine

and a few socialists have secured the ele

July, Diminishing all the resources of the ardent parts of 80,000 men, of 110,000, and the rebels before the attack took corps command to the marshes received any credit to the success that the same number of men, by way of the army of Austria which has been able to put up a defense in part, was in part, Puskiwitz, entirely after the comes known, in which it was engaged at its retreat.

At Budapeston the people to rise in a crusade intended to work for the people, and its bold and impressive.

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LEWIS W. HOUGHTON.

W. Lewis Houghton, Esq., Waterford, June 30th, 1842.

32

Medical Notice.

DOCT R. RICHARD CLAY,

From Dr. Richard Clay, Esq., Boston, Mass., Sept. 18, 1842.

Dear Sir—Having been obliged to remain with Chronic Inflammation of the Lungs, at present, having adopted many medicines, infusions, &c., but without much relief, about three months of Asthma's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the effects of which I obtain a more relief than from all the medicines I had ever taken, by the repeated use of the said Balsam, because, as far as I can perceive it is a simple and agreeable cure on the lungs, certain constituents and whereto, in late the said food and liquid constitute a medicine; and whereas, the conditions of said mortgage have been met and wherein the understandings claims a foreclosure of the same in accordance with the Statute in such case made and provided.

Yours, &c., DAVID BURKE.

Wayneburgh, Bucks Co., October.

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To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their adjourned Term, July 1849.

The undersigned Petitioners would respectfully represent, that the road from our next John R. Chaudroner's in Oxford, to Jackson Village (so called) is extremely crooked and is extremely hilly and bumpy, and a new location for a part of the distance, so as greatly to facilitate the public travel, and that the same is in every way desired, and that your Honors, after due notice, view the route, commencing at a hub standing on the County road leading from Woodstock to Sumner, West of John R. Chaudroner's, via Jackson Village (so called), and County road leading from Sudbury, Hubfield or near Chaudroner's, and mark such alterations and locations as you in your judgment may deem expedient, and as in sound, & N. O. BYERS & 78 others.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, At a Court of County Commissioners, begun and held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of July A. D. 1849, by adjournment from the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1849.

On the foregoing Petition, it being satisfactorily shown to the Court that the petitioners are responsible and that a hearing is necessary hereby, the Honorable County Commissioners do meet at the dwelling house of John R. Chaudroner in Sumner, on the 23^d day of August, A. D. 1849, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately make such alterations and locations as the petitioners will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said Petition and this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of the town of Sumner, and by posting up a copy in a conspicuous place in the town of Sumner, to establish the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public News paper printed at Paris in the County of Oxford, the first of said publication, and each of the other noticed days, and to cause a copy of the same to be delivered to the said town of Sumner, to the end that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy is certified to be a true copy. Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

Rumford, June 25, 1849.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford:

YOUR Petitioners, Inhabitants of the towns of Rumford, Mexico, Roxbury and Byron, would respectfully represent, that a road from the County road leading from Rumford to Loring, through that place is very much needed, and that the public convenience and wants require that a road should be located between the two places to accommodate the increasing traveling public of the above mentioned towns. Therefore, we, your petitioners, do earnestly entreat your Honorable body to examine the proposed route and locate the same if you, in your judgment deems proper, as in duty bound, will ever pray,

JAMES M. BULLOOF & 78 others.

Rumford, June 25, 1849.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, At a Court of County Commissioners, begun and held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of July A. D. 1849, by adjournment from the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1849.

On the foregoing Petition, it being satisfactorily shown to the Court that the petitioners are responsible and that a hearing is necessary, the Honorable County Commissioners do meet at the dwelling house of James M. Doolittle in Rumford, on Monday, the twentieth day of August, A. D. 1849, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and to cause, after the said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy is certified to be a true copy. Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

Rumford, June 25, 1849.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford:

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JAMES M. BULLOOF & 78 others.

Rumford, June 25, 1849.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss. TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public auction on Friday, the tenth day of August next at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Store of Reed & Washburn in Livermore, all the right in equity of redemption which

ELIJAH NORCROSS has or had at the time of the original attachment, of a dwelling house which he now owns in Livermore, it being the same farm and never purchased of the town of Livermore and East Livermore, also the same farm which Mr. J. Norcross mentioned to said inhabitants by his Mortgage Deed dated the 1st day of April, 1844, and recorded with the said Registry Office on the 4th day of April, 1844, and since the same is now had for a more particular description of said farm.

Terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale. JOHN MONROE, Jr. Esq. July 11th, 1849.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss. TAKEN on Execution, the same having been previously attached on the 1st day of April, 1844, and to be sold at public auction on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the store of Hubbard & Stevens in Paris in Oxford County, all the right in equity of redemption which

OLIVER L. PRATT, of said Paris, has in and to the property described real estate situated in said Paris, to-wit: a dwelling house containing two stories and a half, and a brick tract of land containing forty acres, and a garden plot two and one half square feet, and a small garden plot where the said Pratt now lives, the same being subject to a mortgage given to Stephen Farnham, bearing date Decr. 1st, 1844, and recorded with the Oxford Register Book No. 1, page 440, to secure the payment of a sum of money thereon, reference being had to said record for further description.

W. CLARK, Deo. Sheriff Paris, July 12th, 1849.

BOWLING SALOON!

The subscribers, proprietors of the elegant Bowling Saloon in the Village of Paris, are pleased to be happy, at all proper times, to entertain any persons wishing to visit them in their comfortable and convenient creation of Bowling. The Saloon is open during the winter months, and is well supplied with all kinds of games, and is a favorite resort for all who wish to engage in a little sportive exercise. All persons who wish to engage in a little sportive exercise, are invited to call and see what the sensations of the new game are.

JOHN STEVENS, Proprietor, July 13th, 1849.

Guardian's Sale.

In pursuance of a License from the Probate Court of Oxford County, will be sold at public or private sale on Saturday, Aug. 18th, 1849, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the old Lower Village, all the interest of the heirs of the late

LUCY G. H. ANDREWS,

in the real estate in the Village of Lower Oxford, deceased, formerly of said Village, and the interest of the heirs of the late

ALFREDON S. HOWE,

June 8th, 1849.

Freedom Notice.

For the information of all persons, that the value

of the property, which is to be sold, is to be determined

by the Probate Court, and the same will be paid to the heirs of the late

STEPHEN EMLY,

COUNSELLOR

AND

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

as is returned to his former office over the

same office, etc. to be paid to said

heirs of the late

STEPHEN EMLY & SON, are entitled to call

for the same.

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